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Next to agricultural crops, forest crops have contributed the most to human welfare, progress and security, points out Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Forest and agricultural crops are the two chief methods of maintaining soil fertility through proper land use, and neither competes with the other. Four million, two hundred thousand American farmers are the largest potential reservoirs of forest crops and future timber sources.

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Clarence Gerkin, co-operator with the South Goodhue Soil Conservation district, finds complete soil conservation farming is the best way to produce more high quality feed for livestock without damage to the land. On a 125-acre farm with 25 acres permanent pasture, he has 51 Guernseys. Four-year rotation of corn, grain and 2 years alfalfa-brome, coupled with other necessary measures, is his system. On May 15, he had plenty of hay in the barn, while some farmers had been buying for two months.

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Good pasture and high quality hay pay dividends in reduced feed and labor costs, according to C. O. Rost, soils division chief at University Farm. Some pastures need renovation, fertilization and re-seeding in order to establish a good legume-grass mixture. Before seeding legume-grass mixtures for hay, soil tests should be made to determine what fertilizer should be added.

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Milton Maxwell, co-operator with the LeSueur Soil Conservation district, has found a new outlet for products from his farm woodlot. He sold several hundred board feet of maple, oak and basswood to St. Peter high school for use in manual training department.

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